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CIA-RDP09-00997R000100080001-0 Director for Science and
Technology

Jim,

DD/S&T# 140581

Attached for your information is FBIS' contribution to the joint FBIS-CA staff study requested by the DDCI on Soviet and other anti-U.S. propaganda.

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John F. Pereira
Director, FBIS

Very good

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 27 March 1991

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CIA-RDP09-00997R000100080001-0 ~~VITAL~~

27 March 1981

*Yes - you
should be
aware.*

FBIS COLLECTION AND REPORTING

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1. Data Base: Extent of FBIS Coverage

FBIS coverage is worldwide, spanning 144 countries and including capability for 24-hour crisis coverage of some 65. Information from these media is regularly translated from more than 60 foreign languages. Overall coverage encompasses some 3,500 hours weekly of radio and television programming, transmissions of more than 60 foreign press agencies, and more than 3,000 foreign periodical publications. From the media of all countries, a major focus in the selection of current material for translation is on reportage and commentary reactive to U.S. policies, actions, and statements.

Soviet Propaganda for Foreign Consumption

Within the framework of joint FBIS/BBC Monitoring Service operations, FBIS field bureaus around the world regularly monitor 414 hours a week of Moscow radio's International Service broadcasts in 40 languages. These broadcasts constitute the backbone of the worldwide overt Soviet propaganda effort. Moscow radio is on the air a total of 1,173 hours a week in 62 foreign languages. Much of the content of these international broadcasts directly repeats that of the Moscow domestic radio and central press, which FBIS also covers extensively, and entire programs in the International Service duplicate others broadcast in the same or other languages. FBIS' Field Coverage Staff, with input from cruising monitors in the field, keeps close tabs on Moscow's international programming to ensure that FBIS monitoring encompasses the programs most productive of information meeting intelligence needs. Daily coverage includes at least one program in each language targeted at an area of present or potential importance to U.S. interests. FBIS Analysis Group maintains records from which data can be derived on the themes and patterns of Moscow international broadcasting to these areas.

FBIS also monitors 39 hours a week, in seven languages, of broadcasts from the purportedly unofficial Radio Peace and Progress, which uses Moscow radio transmitters but claims to represent the voice of Soviet public opinion. It monitors 37 hours a week of Moscow's English-language World Service, as well as 41 hours a week, in nine languages, of programming from international radio services of various Soviet republics.

FBIS furnishes round-the-clock coverage of TASS transmissions, which supply input to the Soviet international broadcasting network as well as to subscribers worldwide.

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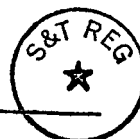
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Supplementing its coverage of Soviet broadcast media, FBIS exploits 14 of 19 Soviet periodical publications issued for foreign readerships in an aggregate of 25 languages. Most of them are magazines or journals published in Russian and translated into other languages. They range from LATINSKAYA AMERIKA (LATIN AMERICA), published only in Russian and Spanish, to the wide-circulation PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM), published in Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Mongolian, Polish, Rumanian, Spanish, and Vietnamese as well as in Russian.

International Broadcasting From the USSR's Client States

The Soviet Union's allies in Eastern Europe and Indochina, Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic all operate international broadcasting services, though on a much smaller scale than Moscow's. FBIS regularly monitors a weekly total of some 60 hours of international service broadcasts and more than 500 hours of press agency transmissions from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, and Mongolia. All these media are sources of anti-U.S. propaganda.

Clandestine Broadcasts From the USSR and Eastern Europe

FBIS also monitors two clandestine radios known to broadcast from Soviet territory--the National Voice of Iran (NVOI), located in Baku, first heard in April 1959, and Radio Ba Yi, broadcasting from the Khabarovsk area and first heard in April 1979. NVOI is on the air nearly nine hours a week, Radio Ba Yi irregularly, up to 24 hours. FBIS maintains a total coverage of both. Neither is on the air primarily to purvey anti-U.S. propaganda, though anti-U.S. themes appear in both.

"Our Radio," first monitored in March 1958, and the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party, first heard in 1968, share broadcasting facilities in East Germany and are on the air a total of 122 hours a week. FBIS regularly monitors about 10 percent of this programming, which--like the USSR-based clandestine radios--contains anti-U.S. themes.

Countries Independent of Soviet Control

While it is a fair statement that anti-U.S. propaganda is an objective of the Soviet international broadcasting effort and, in varying degrees, of broadcasts beamed abroad by the USSR's client states, we are on constantly shifting ground in attempting to isolate a data base of calculated anti-U.S. propaganda in the overt media of the more than 100 countries independent of Soviet control that fall within the FBIS coverage network. In an increasingly multipolar world, media in most countries will from time to time be used in one way or another to criticize, counter, or undermine particular U.S. policies or actions perceived by those in control of the media to run counter to their interests. FBIS worldwide coverage is constantly adjusted in order

to channel maximum resources into areas of highest priority current interest to U.S. policymakers, while maintaining a continuing watch on media representing other countries or groups of potential concern to the United States. Media controlled by governments or political elements actively opposing U.S. interests get high priority.

Some sense of the scope and nature of FBIS coverage may be gleaned from the following descriptions of coverage of the media of five countries having interests opposed in varying degrees to those of the United States:

LIBYA: The closely controlled Libyan media are used by al-Qadhdhafi to publicize his policies and expound his "third international theory" of a new world system, which rejects both Marxism and capitalism. While the media are hostile toward the United States and its policies, they do not parrot Soviet views.

The BBC, in cooperation with FBIS, monitors 17 hours weekly of news and commentary broadcast in Arabic by the Libyan International Service "Voice of the Arab Homeland" and nine hours weekly of Tripoli Domestic Service Arabic-language newscasts. In addition, the BBC maintains comprehensive coverage of the Libyan press agency JANA, monitoring 63 hours weekly of Arabic-language and 49 hours weekly of English-language transmissions. While the newscasts in the international broadcasts of the Voice of the Arab Homeland are covered fully, monitoring of Tripoli Domestic Service is currently hampered by poor reception. Coverage of the domestic service will be upgraded in coming weeks through activation of a remote monitoring facility from which Libyan programs can be fed to FBIS' Nicosia Bureau. FBIS currently scans three Libyan publications and is attempting to get regular receipt of 16 others. Receipt of Arabic-language Libyan publications ceased with the suspension of U.S. Embassy operations in Tripoli.

IRAN: Iranian radio and television output reflects the influence of more than one force contending for political power, but all the factions subscribe to Ayatollah Khomeyni's view of the United States as the "great Satan" and are critical of the Soviet Union as another "superpower." Iranian newspapers, subject to erratic bans and suspensions, serve as organs for the disputing factions. PARS, the Iranian news agency, provides what appears to be essentially factual reporting.

FBIS/BBC provide extensive coverage of Iranian media, having expanded efforts targeted against Iran during the U.S. hostage crisis. There is a continuous watch on Tehran International Service broadcasts in Arabic--more than 120 hours a week. The Arabic-language commentaries are designed to promote the Iranian Islamic revolution in neighboring countries and to counter U.S. interests in the area. In addition, FBIS/BBC monitor almost 30 hours a week of Iranian international broadcasts in English, Persian, Turkish, and Urdu. Approximately 40 hours a week of Tehran domestic radio news, commentary and press reviews are covered by the BBC, and FBIS maintains a continuous watch on Tehran/Abadan Domestic Television Service. The PARS press agency is monitored 12 hours a week, the maximum coverage that is technically possible. Coverage of Iranian regional radios includes five hours a week in Arabic and 12 hours a week in Persian. FBIS exploits nearly 50 Iranian periodical publications.

NICARAGUA: Government-controlled Nicaraguan media purvey an ill-defined Marxist revolutionary line and oppose U.S. policies in Central America. There is still one independent paper in the country which expresses disapproval of government actions; there are also some ostensibly independent radio stations, although these have increasingly been taken over by the Sandinistas.

FBIS monitors the news and commentary portions of Managua International Service broadcasts in Spanish--more than three hours of programming a week. In cooperation with the U.S. Embassy in Managua, FBIS' Panama Bureau also covers 21 hours a week of news and comment from Radio Sandino, the domestic government radio, through a telephone feed from Managua. The capacity of the telephone feed is limited to monitoring one radio at a time, and the same line is also used to feed programs from El Salvador. Five Nicaraguan publications, including the independent newspaper LA PRENSA, are regularly scanned.

CHINA: Chinese media support or criticize U.S. policies according to Beijing's perception of China's interests, with some general negative shading that flows from ideological orientation. Thus Chinese propaganda applauds American efforts to counter Soviet expansionism but criticizes what Beijing sees as counterproductive U.S. efforts to dominate or exploit other regions of the world. Both out of ideological conviction and concern to deflate domestic interest in "bourgeois" systems or lifestyles, Chinese media regularly carry commentary critical of the American political and economic system. All media are controlled by party or government authorities, although conflicting views among these authorities on various issues occasionally surface in the press and radio.

FBIS covers 370 hours a week of Beijing International Service broadcasts in more than 20 languages. The Beijing Domestic Service is monitored constantly, with some 28 hours of news, comment, and features regularly covered each week. There is full coverage of Beijing's domestic television service, amounting to 21 hours a week. FBIS also provides full coverage of two transmissions of the press agency XINHUA, amounting to 32 hours a week in Chinese and 53 hours in English. Thirty Chinese regional radios are monitored--a total of 106 hours a week.

Exploitation of the Chinese press currently includes 39 newspapers and 474 journals. The newspapers include 11 metropolitan or national papers, 27 provincial and subprovincial dailies, and one official PRC news bulletin published in Hong Kong. The journals include 159 devoted to political topics, 8 military, 95 economic, and 212 on scientific and technical subjects.

MOZAMBIQUE: Mozambique media treatment of the United States is largely keyed to the Maputo regime's preoccupation with South Africa. The government-controlled radio and the nominally independent press are often critical of U.S. policy in this connection, while they generally praise Moscow's anti-Pretoria positions. The media normally pay scant attention to East-West issues. The anti-U.S. tone of Maputo propaganda has recently increased in the wake of the regime's public allegations about CIA activities in Mozambique.

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FBIS/BBC cover a representative sample of key Mozambique media. A news and commentary program broadcast daily in English to South Africa is monitored daily for a total of four hours each week. Several newscasts, amounting to 11 hours a week, are monitored from Maputo's domestic broadcasts in Portuguese. FBIS scans four Mozambique periodicals.

2. Dissemination and Analysis

The yield from FBIS' worldwide coverage furnishes a multi-faceted data base for policymakers as well as analysts Government-wide. Of an average of 250,000 words of translated media material sent in to Washington daily by FBIS' overseas bureaus, an average of 35,000 words of information of immediate interest goes out daily on the FBIS Wire Service to major operations centers including the White House Situation Room, the CIA Operations Center, the State Department Operations Center, and the National Military Command Center, all of which channel the information to officials at the highest levels in the respective departments and agencies. Material selected for immediate transmittal via the Wire Service routinely includes reactions to U.S. policies, statements, and actions.

Concurrently with the transmittal of translated material to FBIS Headquarters, FBIS field bureaus laterally service U.S. diplomatic and military missions around the world and provide special services to U.S. delegations at international conferences as well as to traveling U.S. officials from the President on down.

Well over 5,000 Government users receive the FBIS DAILY REPORT, published Monday through Friday in eight geographic volumes and including some 22,000 words of translated media material each day. An entire volume is devoted to the Soviet Union, another to Eastern Europe. Here again, a major focus is on news and commentary bearing on U.S. policies, statements, and actions.

More specialized, less time-sensitive material is provided in 52 serial reports of the FBIS Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), more than half of them dealing with the Soviet Union. While these reports focus heavily on economic, industrial, and scientific/technical subjects, a number of them--for example, on Political and Sociological Affairs--include translations of material reflecting the USSR's anti-U.S. propaganda orientation.

More than 60 percent of the resources of the FBIS Analysis Group is devoted to the examination of Soviet media content and behavior. The focus is on systematic study of media content to glean information and insights regarding Soviet policies, attitudes, goals, and problems in international and domestic affairs. Articles in the weekly TRENDS IN COMMUNIST MEDIA, distributed in some 600 copies to readers Community-wide, analyze Soviet media behavior during international crises and reactions to U.S. foreign policy statements and demarches, placing current media behavior in the perspective of behavior in comparable prior situations. Special studies address a variety of subjects--ranging, to

cite some recent examples, from reporting on content patterns of the USSR-based clandestine National Voice of Iran and Radio Ba Yi, through studies of Soviet public statements on U.S. forward-based systems in Europe, to an examination of Soviet prescriptions for the development of socialist-oriented countries in the Third World.

FBIS representation at the weekly planning meetings for the President's Daily Brief is designed to ensure FBIS input to all-source analysis on subjects judged of immediate interest to the President. FBIS participation in NIO warning meetings serves a similar purpose.

3. Strengths and Weaknesses

FBIS rates its coverage of Soviet media as comprehensive. The chance that Soviet media material of major significance could slip through the net is negligible. FBIS reporting and media analysis efforts are geared to the priorities of the all-source intelligence producers they support. The single important gap at this time is well on the way to being filled: FBIS is installing at its Okinawa and London bureaus equipment to monitor Soviet media-satellite transmissions in the 4 GHz frequency range. In addition to providing real-time access to Soviet radio and television broadcasts, these facilities will afford access to facsimiles of the leading Soviet daily papers, which are transmitted by satellite to the Soviet republics for printing. Both new monitoring facilities, expected to be operational in FY 1981, will provide FBIS its first access to public media transmitted by satellite, thereby significantly improving the timeliness of television and newspaper coverage.

Still unfunded is the establishment of capability at the FBIS Okinawa Bureau to monitor Soviet satellite transmissions on the 12GHz band--a frequency range in which the Soviet Union has announced its intention to transmit. FBIS is requesting the needed resources as an FY 1983 budget enhancement, along with additional positions for Soviet media analysis to round out its analytic reporting on Soviet publication sources relating chiefly to foreign policy and strategy.

FBIS believes its worldwide media coverage provides, overall, a more than adequate data base for assessment of the public positions and propaganda efforts directed against U.S. interests by most countries and regions. Weaknesses occur primarily with respect to the Third World and China.

Resources are lacking to monitor Indonesian broadcasts now being relayed by Palapa satellites as well as broadcasts from other ASEAN countries which may begin transmitting by satellite in the near future. A remote monitoring unit in Manila is needed to upgrade coverage of Philippine broadcasts. And manpower is insufficient to close gaps in FBIS exploitation of the printed media of India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, as well as of countries in the Caribbean area, Central America, Brazil and Argentina.

FBIS expects material improvement in its coverage of southern Africa, with approvals now in hand for the opening of a bureau in Swaziland. Headquarters linguist manpower is lacking, however, for adequate exploitation of the press of Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, and Nigeria.

FBIS believes the addition of a capability for Middle East media analysis would enable it to make a significant contribution to Community awareness of trends and developments in the region.

The availability of increasing numbers of Chinese publications, previously inaccessible to the outside world, has outpaced FBIS capability to exploit them. This capability will increase in FY 1982. Resources will still be lacking to add foreign national translators needed at the Hong Kong Bureau and to provide analytic reporting on Chinese provincial media and newly available political and economic periodicals.